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RERT P. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

new are to be made, and all impry concerns of the paper are

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NO. 1676.

Retuge of Oppression.

VALLANDIGHAM'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Copperheads was held at the room on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sected street, on Saturday evening. There were about 200 persoas present, (no ladies,) who amused themselves by chatting and snoking, shouting and stamping, suit the speaker arrived. We did not discover are distinguished gentlemen among the auditors—rare distinguished gentlemen among the auditors—rare distinguished gentlemen among the satinguished gentlemen and VALLANDIGHAM'S MEETING.

ca vae. We can try this question before the great tribunal of the people. (A Voice—"We'll fight.") We are good Democrats, and if we are beaten, we will submit; qual if they are beaten, by the Eternal, they must submit. (Applause.) Well, what clee? Congress has given the President the eword. Your misrepresentatives did it. (Voices—"No, no!") Yes, yes, Democrats did it. I did not do it. (Applause.) They have been drawn. I would have passed the Criterden resolutions. (Applause.) There were \$11,000 ages aent to the war, and committees everywhere helped send them, and they went vofuntarily. And I think no place did more of that kind of thing has New York. (Voices—"Yes, yes." "The mob did it.") Congress had altempted to invest the President with power to compel egery citizen between twenty and forty-five to serve in the army as a conscript. (Voices—"He can't do it." "Don't see it." "Not another man." "He can't raise another man." "We won't go.") This bill had, so for as Congress could, surrendered the entire military power of the government into the hands of the President—both the purse; and the sword. What clies could be needed to make a Dictator? (A vices—Brains. Taughter.) By courage, and firman, and manhood, the minority hall compelled the withdrawal of every provision that did not; relate to it as a smillary measure. (Applause.) They had also secured an amendment that all vitiness artested for recising the draft shall be handed over to the civil authorizes. (Applause.) Without these amendments, the President to subplied day with of habeas corpus any where, even a toman and miles away from the rebellion, that law would be declared unconstitutional. (Applause.) So also as the president would have had all the power of Cincinnata, without any of his virture. (Applause.) So also the writ of habeas corpus any where, even a toman and the way from the rebellion, that law would be declared unconstitutional. (Applause.) The same right, of resistance that the common law were to a man and the prevent a tresmasser from a sur

shah. Under all these encouragements, it were singular, indeed, if treason failed to gain strength, and to feel it.

And it occasioned no surprise, therefore, when its more open manifestations appeared. On the disy after General Banks's speech, a number of rebel prisoners were to be sent up the river for exchange. A vast crowd assembled on the levee. Robel flags were futtered. Yankoes were insulted. Soldiers were given, and a street fight became imminent. It has merely been postponed. A mob gains strength by one partial success. These people are now armed to a greater or less extent. They will use their armis, and I predict, that on the first happening of any event attracting large crowds, blood will be freely when in the streets of New Orleans.

This tendency of treason to grow rampant has not frield that its the product of the mild policy now pursued. The men whom Gen. Banks brought to this department concur with the soldiers and for tha have such appointments made at once which were offers; and, if say influences except those which war offers; and, if say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and, if, say influences except those which war offers; and is caused to the prediction of the ordinary in the production of the strength of the product of the mild policy indeed stays, and it is caused. The research of the mild policy indeed stays and in the product of the mild policy indeed stays and the research of the product of the mild policy indeed stays in their to the

A letter received in this city relates a striking in stance of the malignancy of the poison of rescession ism still lingering in New Orleans, especially smoot the women. It is the testimony of an eye and ea witness. The letter is dated at New Orleans, Fel 21, and the following is an extract:

A second with a start from the best of substitute the Frederic Law and the start from the General To first from the Genera

scorted by the Committee. The officers and at ience arose, and received him with loud applaus. The President welcomed him as follows:—

GENERAL.—As President of this meeting, I wel-come you; and it gives me pleasure to assure you that we entertain the highest respect for you, and are thankful for the many favors you have granted as since you arrived here to take command of the Department of the Gulf.

Gen. Banks replied as follows:-

Gen. Banks replied as follows:

Ms. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN; —I certainly
m very happy to meet so many of the citizens of
outsians as I see around me to-night. I do not preent myself here to participate in the proceedings of
his meeting, or to take any part in the discussion
of the subjects which have brought you together.
Charged with important duties by my Government,
nud so far as I am personally concerned, relactantly
here, I have published that which I thought it to be
my duty to do as an officer of the Government, comang here under general instructions in this Department.

ernment suntices.

kind treatment, and a share of the crop they produce.

The compensation may seem small; but in view of the pecuniary advances that must be made, and the risks that attend industry in a period of war, is not inadequate. Those who are not thus engages will be employed on the public works or in the Quasi termsater's Department, without pay, except the food and clothing, medical attendance, and such is struction and care as may be furnished to them as their women and children. In view of all the fact and after most anxious consideration, the Commans ing General believes it to be the best system of labe that can now be adopted, and, assuming the entire responsibility of the act, he calls upon the comman ing Generals and all officers of the Government assist in its immediate execution.

N. P. BANKS,

N. P. BANKS, Major General Command

ORDER RELATIVE TO NEGROES.

Major General Banks has issued the following important order, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Feb. 18, 1865:—

No negroes will be taken from the plantations until further orders, by any officer or person in the service of the United States, without previous au-thority from these headquarters.

GEN. BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Pursuant to the terms of the order in which Gen. Banks republished the President's Proclamation, he has issued another, more precisely defining the relations between the Government and the Planters of Louisians. We regarded his first order as mischievous in temper and tendency, as opposed to the spirit which animated the Proclamation of Freedom, and as practically annulling it within the limits of the

ADDRESS OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND

whise address has been written with the embedies the general centiments of Eng-on the subject of Blavery. It has been well to algustures on the present occasion report the vest undertaking of obtaining which should adequately correspond with ion names appended to the former Ad-

Manage.—You have asked of the women of England a solemn question. You have recalled the Address which half a million of an once sent you, appealing to-our sisters in America to raise their voices against Shavery; and you demand, where is now the spirit which dictated that appeal? You quote the excitace of our press and our public speakers, that the righteous indignation against slavery which once kindlest in all English bears has waned, if it has not died suit; and you allege that we have been wantleg in generous faith and sympathy for the North in her great struggle, and have even descended to afford countenance, if you assistance, to the Stoath. You challenge us to account for this derection from our former ardent sentiments, and you

ness, to return to you your own words:—
"A common origin, a common faith, and, we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us at the present moment to address you on the subject of the fearful encouragement/had support which is being afforded by England to a slavebolding Confederacy, we appeal to you as sisters, as wives, as mothers, to raise, your voice to your follow-citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction and diagrace from the Christian world."

raise your voice to your leitow-citizeus, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction and diagrace from the Christian world."

Madam, in answering this solemn appeal, we do not desire to detail the causes which may, in a measure, explain er palliste this failure in our national sympathy, whose existence (in so far as it is true) we pressurely deplore. Enough, and more than enough debate has been already held on the complicated motives which have blended in your war, as in allother human concerns; and on the occasional acts of questionable spirit which most inevitably attend the public policy and sentiments of a nation engaged in deadlest conflict, and bleeding at every pore. Somewhat you may be forget and who have failed every perfectly in the solid property of the solid service o

most foreign to-our common Saxon race,—that we the women of England, offer you this response.

We do not less abbor slavery now than when your eloquent words called out an echo of feeling throughout Europe, such as no other appeal for the wronged or the miserable produced. We abbor slavery, judging it simply as human beings, and because, of all the agonies and trutures it has occasion-ed. We abbor it, judging it especially as termen, because of all the unspeakable wrongs, the hideous degradation it has inflicted on our sex. But we abbor it not only because of these, its results, nor with a hatred which would be withdrawn, were they disputable now or remediable hereafter. We abbor slavery for itself, and for its own enormous iniquity—even the robbing from a human being of that freedom which it was the supreme gift of Omnies.

final issue to which it most lead. In whatever mode that end may be brought out, and through whatever struggle America may yet be doomed to pass, we hat we cober, and the system of the principles of the public of producing the security and consolidation a common wealth! Your corrage in this Tre strift; the lavish devotion with which the best be of your land has been poured out on the field, the tears of children mothers, shed in homes a before visited by the sorrows of war; the part generosity with which your treasures have been into the gulf opened saddenly in your bus prosperous land, even as of old in the Forum prosperous land, even as of old in the Forum that a pride in the strength of the stre

great blot which marred the glory of the past shall have been expitated and effaced forever.

This, madam, is the belief, and these are the hopes of thousands of Englishmen. They are, we are persuaded, even more universally the belief and hopes of the women of Englishmen. They are, we are persuaded, even more universally the belief and hopes of the women of English, whose hearts the complicated difficulties of politics, and the miserable jeal-ousies of national rivalry, do not distract from the great principles underlying the contest. The failure of English sympathy whereof you complain is but partial at the most, and for that partial failure we deeply and sorrowfully grieve. But the nation at large is still true; and wherever it has been possible to learn the feelings of the great masses, no lack of ardent feeling has ever been found in England for the Northern cause. Though senseless words and inhuman jests have been bandied across the Atlantic, yet we are assured that in the heart of both our nations survives unchanged that Kindred regard and respect whose property it is, above other human feelings, to be indestructible. At this hour of your own greatest need and direful strengte—at this hour, when a pirate from our ports is ravaging your shores, as you believe (albeit erroneously) with our guilty connivance—at this very hour you have come forward with noblest generosity, and sent us the rich vessel which has brought food to our starving people. The Grisacold has been your answer to the Alabama. It is a magnamimous, a sublime one; and English hearts are not too cold to read it aright, or to cherish through all future time the memory thereof. Scorn and hate are transient and evanescent things—charity and love have in them the elements of immortality.

Madam, we answer your Appeal by this rejoinder, and send this message through your honoved hands to our sisters in America: Our hearts are with you in unchanged sympathy for your holy cause—in undying abborrence of slavery—in profound sorrow for your present aff

ne is an injustice and a crit

IN BEHALF OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The GENERAL AGENT of the Liberator begs leave to remind delinquent subscribers—i. e., such as are owing from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863—that, unless payment be made by the first of April, (which is granting a longer indulgence than usual,) their paper will be discontinued, in accordance with

CONTEMPTIBLE BUT CHARACTERISTIC.

In our last number, we succinctly stated in an edi and malignity, the New York Journal of Commerce copies here and there portions of the article, to suit its own evil purposes—carefully omitting all the pertinent and impressive scriptural quotations in it, being conscious of their exact fitness and prophetic realization—also as carefully excluding all the extracts we

able in its premises and conclusions; and nor base-minded will seek to represent it as " tre " to anything else than the kingdom of dar

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

A read with deep interest your speech at the Annaa Meeting of the Massachusetta Anti-Shavry Society and have made good use of it. It came to hand very seasonably, and might have been made for the purposs of disabusing the minds of the people here.

Your friend and fellow-laborer,
GEORGE THOMPSON.

A BLOW AT COMPLEXIONAL CASTE.

In the U. S. Senate, last week, the question und

Mr. Sumner. Now I move an amendment to co in immediately after the amendment last adopted : "And provided also, That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color."

ed from the cars on account of color."

I have only to say that a statement was made it other day in the House of Representatives, which ce tainly was a new illustration, as it seemed to me, the barbarism left here from slavery: that an age colored person had been excluded from the cars, as dropped in the snow and mud. That statement we made I believe in the other House. That such an is cident as that could occur here in. Washington seen to me discrediable; and I think that Congres, in la ing down regulations and rules for this railroad, oug to interfer. I am sorry there should be any occasi-

for it. I should like to have the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Howa: I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, as a question of law, whether if this railroad company, being common carriers, should drop any person or refuse to carry any person who offered them their fare, they would not be liable, as the law now stands, without any express enactment?

Mr. SOMNER. If you ask me the question as a lawyer, I should say they would be liable; but I believe the experience is that that liability is not recognized here; and the Senator knows very well that wherever slavery is in question, human rights are constantly disregarded. Those principles of law which he recognizes are constantly est aside; and therefore the becomes the duty of Congress to interfere, and specially declare them.

declare them.
Mr. Hows. Would the effect of the amendment be any more than a resnactment of the existing law?
Mr. Sunner. That was said precisely about the Wilmot provise, the Senator will remember.
The Parsidisk Officer. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, and on this question the year and mays have been ordered.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, re-ulted—yeas 19, nays 18; as follows:—

Thanks to Senator Summer for proposing an amend-ment so franght with homanity and justice; and thanks to those Senators who voted to austain it. The example will have weight in other sections of the coun-try, where colored citizens are still denied those travel-ling privileges and accommodations accorded to all

tors to withdraw theirs also. He took this course af ter being assured by Gen. Burnside that Gen. Steven son was an excellent officer, thoroughly loyal, and en-tirely ready to obey all orders emahating from his sa

PUBLIC SOIRES IN HONOR OF GEORGE

Horner, &c. &c.

Mr. WARIINOTON WILES said that Mr. Cobden
and Mr. Bright had expressed their regret at not being able to attend the sorre. The Rev. Baptist Noel,
the Rev. N. Hall, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Denman, Mr. W. Ewart, M. P., Sir. F. Crossley, M. P.,
Mr. W. Lawson, M. P., Mr. White, M. P., Mr. Coningham, M. P., Mr. Weston Wood, M. P., Mr. WilHam Howitt, Mr. J. Stuart Mill, and other gentlement
Loc sask letters of apology for non-sitendance.

were made by all political parties was a lad omen. (Cheers and haughter.) Millions of Englishmen wers still without the franchise. Nothing short of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot would satisfy him—(cheers)—and as long as slavery existed, it would be his duty to cry out, "Give liberty to the slave!" Poland was now bleeding, and the sons and daughters of freedom throughout the world should unite to destroy the conspiracy of those two Powers who sought to crush Poland. (Cheers.) Italy, too, must not be forgotten by the friends of freedom, nor faithful Hungary. (Applanse.)

Mr. Wilks moved an address to Mr. George Thompson, which was set in a large and beautifully gilt frame.

Thomas twenty-five years' knowledge of mr. twenty-five years' knowledge of mr. savvices, seconded the address, which was adopted the address.

ed amid loud applause.

The Chairman, in presenting the address to Mr.
Thompson, said no good work was unattended by the
Divine blessing, and he hoped that the address would
strengthen Mr. Thompson to persevere in his benevo
lent labora. (Applause.)

Mr. GRORGE THOMPSON then, and renewed plau
dills. presented himself to acknowledge the address

dits, presented himself to acknowledge the address He said it was a reviewal of his public life, and it ex pressed their admiration of his career. He had rea special policy and pol

gotten. In conclusion Mr. Thompson eald: I have now only to return my heartfelt acknowledgments for this address. It will be a source of comfort, pride and encouragement to me, and I hope you will do something also to mimate those who shall come after me. May they be actuated by the same principles—may they live for similar objects—and if it be God's will, may they receive a similar amount of confidence and approbation at the hands of our fellow-countrymen. All that I can say for myself is, that during the remnant of my days I shall remain inflexibly true to the principles I have hitherto professed. And receive my assurance, that whenever I shall seek encouragement and reanimation, I shall recur to the proceedings of this night, and rentember that however much we may for a time be condemned or be surrounded by difficulties, a day will come when those who have observed our humble efforts will acknowledge them, and reward them as you have done me. edge them, and reward them as you have do (Renewed cheers.)

of Poland would shortly be brought before the Hou of Commons, a petition in favor of the Poles had bee prepared, and lay at the door for the signatures of the meeting as they retired.

Mr. Axrory, M. P., then addressed the assembly at some length. Speaking of the honored guest of the evening, he believed that no man in this country had done more than that gentleman in the promotion of the best interests of mankind. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. Sella Martin, a colored gentle late of Bosion, (United States.) said that, as a I plucked from the burning, he tendered to Mr. Th son his grateful acknowledgments of that gentles

effect to those principles.

The Rev. J. H. RYLANDS rejoiced that after Mr.

The Rev. J. H. RYLANDS rejoiced that after My. Thompson's long and arduous career of philamthropic labors, that gentleman was still strong, and he hoped comparatively young to do much service yet for his fellow-creatures serrywhere. He hoped, that from one end of England to the other the eloquent voice of George Thompson would be heard in load denunciations of the doings of the blood-covered Southern States. (Cheers.) He hoped too that the Church, in

LETTER FROM JOHN P. JEWETT, ESQ.

you an account or the sorree to be given this week, in honor of our noble friend George Thompson, Eq. 1. took place last evening agreeably to the printed announcements which I enclose to you. The spacious dining saloon of the Whittington Club Rooms was filled by the admirers of this distinguished rhibatularopist. True friends they were, as every word, look and greature testified. The Right Honorable Lord Teynham, a Peer of the Bealm, presided, with great elegance and dignity, honoring himself as much as his distinguished guest by so doing, and by the subble of

LETTER PROM MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

PARIS ISLAND, (S. C.) March 8, 1862 maison,—Your welcome u dirs.—, and Miss.—, was brought by selves to my island home, and let me saure let me to cordial welcome. As to the ladies, ray, that comes to South Carolina is a God-lend, it do it pure, true, and earnest in her work. The last pure, true, and earnest in her work. The last pure, true, and earnest in her work. The last pure is any than "women have short rease, and earlier but then, missus, we can't do wilous 'ex-' is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is irruth, its more ways ithan one. This said is in the late of the la

To-day, sitting alone by the tide

group, sitting alone by the tide-washed abors of Broad river, the sullen March winds dashing the waves high on the beach, and swaying the great feet which lay in sight to and fro at their sackengs, I read Wendell Phillips's grand speech at you had Slavery Convention in Boston. As I read his seal-ing rebuke of the apparate. ake of the apostate Banks, I looked

work for me in the garden to-morrow 1"
"Ya like to do it, marm, but it's quite onpossile."
"Why so, Toby 1"
"Must list my cotton groun, missus, and my ensurants to get him in season this year. Government wants to get him in season this year. Government we to do dat, so we can't stop off day her and day dure; to make de garding and de like. Gist season was marm, but you see it's onpossile."

Indignation the record of "mistakes that reading way." But why did he not drop in a word of mistor our Brig. Gen. Saxton, a son of Masschuein who every time is right in behalf of the contrained who puts no pro slavery men into position as speriously and a proper services of the contrained who puts no pro slavery men into position as speriously and give an pro-slavery way. teachers to these children !—he who could call the great champion of Liberty, T. W. Higginson, to the That ed nilli the mee the left of the Rev The " The "

labor imposed?

But all this is digression. I was reading Phillips's speech in South Carolina—reading it on one of its Sea Islanda—reading it with the bowed and brake speech in South Carolins—reading it on one of the Sea Lalanda—reading it with the bowed and heart alayes of two years ago now walking erect, chains and masteriess all around me—reading it is light the great fleet which is (God helping the right) take Charleston—reading it with the meckinghais singing roundelays in this old secesh gardet, smeg the budding and blossoming roses and jeasmist, and the sweet fragratics of honeysuckles—ad 1 ish and the sweet Iragraice of honeysuckles—and I fel as if the good ship of Sinte and of Freedom, though tossed a little by the gale just now, was steering sure into the herbror of peace and justice. Oh, that I cook make my voice heard throughout the length as

is weaker than my own in the immutable principal

justice and right.

In a large may be foiled at Charleston—what then!

In a large pt la not the great heart of the nation log strendily on? Are not the Pennsylvania beys

and on our island to learn new lessons of latter

the large pt lar regiments of brave fellows from the will be a series or Ohio getting along in words of three syllabers her bivounc, across Beaufort river, on St. Beken y bivounc, across Beaufort river, on S ill they go back copperheads, Democrats men b Nay, not one! But when the or ong their lines, "Forward to Charleston

the per liber per been per bee

me show the latter and the surface of the recovery, as a signal printed copy of Hancock's oration in 7.5, in memory of the State street martyrs. The orange overificate of General Washington, cosmisty discharging from the continental service orange flaker, a colored Connecticut soldier.

FAAS. FLAGS.

presented by Governor Hancoux to the color ary company, ("The Boxks,") and one from chants of Boston to a colored organization, "The Protectors,") for guarding their property during the Brotectors.

The exercises commenced with singing-"Oppression shall not always reign,"

agastette clab, under the direction of J. Harrison, as; after which, William C. Nell made the follow-jurteductory remarks:—

Laber and Gentlemen-Ninety-three years ago this ning, Crispus Attucks immortalized eroing, Crispus Attucks immorfalized himself by rillying a company of patriots in Dock Square, marshing up/State stricet, and leading them on against be Bithh forces, in which encounter he received we maket balls, one in each breast, and fell—hlm-self the first marry on that day "which history has elected as the dawn of the American Revolution." Ile was baried with honors from Faneuti Hall, and his leader to the first marry on the leavest of the state of the second of the He was buried with honors from Faneun Hall, and his remins now lie (as yet unmonumented) within ten rols almost in a direct line from the spot I now occurs. This historic event is invested with special significant historic event is invested with special significant with the property of the property of the second state of the property of the propert time this day and hour, when the question is asked on every side, Is the colored man patriotic? will he

In the Negro a man? hath his voice not a tone, inseque, a music that answers your own? I inseque, a music that answers your own? I therefore the same to the same boyes, hath he not the same fears to set the same to the same to set the same to the same soprow, the same chastening red? that he so the same Sarier, hath he not the same Ged?

"Fleety locks and dark complexion Cannot alter nature's claim; Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in white and black the same."

Dwells in white and black the same.

The page of impartial history triumphantly anyone the question of his patriotism and bravery, as it emblazons the name of Peter Salem on Bunker Hill, and other colored Americans at Lexington, Dordester Heights, Brandywine, Princeton, Monmouth, Samy Point, Fort Moultrie, Green Bank, Croton Catskill, Bennington, and 'Yorktown; al eans and by naval exploits on the lakes in at New Orleans, and my man action of Trillman, the war of 1812, and in the gallant action of Trillman, alareholders' rebellion.

I hall the formation of the Massachusetts 54th (col-

ored) Regiment, and welcome it as a most auspicious sign of the times; for, although some colored citi sign of the times; for, although some colored cult-ross have manifested anxiety as to whether their states as equals under the law would be advanced thereby, my consiction has been from the first, and is now very strong, that by accepting the opportunity of becoming soldiers in this our nation's trial hour, the result cannot be otherwise than a full acknow edgment of every right; and if the 54th Regime elgment of every right; and if the 64th Regiment will bet falls the hopes and expectations of their friends, (among whom I am proud to proclaim myself one,) they will materially ald in the conquest of Southers rebels, and thereby so conquer Northern prejudice, that on-their return from the field of victory, they may march up State street over the spot con crated by the marryrdom of Crispus Attucks, amid the plaudits of admiring citizens.

Rev. R. C. Waterston illustrated his animated and impressive speech by citations from Revolution-ary documents, commendatory of colored soldiers, with special allusions to the valuable historical restarches of George Livermore, Esq., and claimed that Trembull added dignity to his canvass by portraying lared men rendering patriotic service.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., was the next speaker, the Damascus blade of whose eloquence is potent in ishing pro-slavery opposition—whose white that of Henry IV. at the battle of Navarre, is always seen at that point where the blows fall thick and fast—whose whole life justifies the application to himself of that tribute which, in his own classic fettoric, he has awarded to another—" The ocean of his philanthropy knows no shore."

of his philanthropy knows no shore."

The speech of Mr. Phillips was in part a review of fact conjected with the 5th of March, and in reference to the taunts now being industriously circulated, that the colored man will neither work nor fight. He hoped they would make it truthful so far as to have a supplemental to the colored man will neither work nor fight.

demands of the hour.

Major William L. Burt having lately returned from New Orleans, gave most interesting and instructive desils of the contrast which had been manifest there between the administration of Gen. Buther and that of Gen. Banks. He had gone to the Department of the Gaff with only one projudice—namely, against Gen. Banks, the house the General converted, and he naw the process which lad converted him. He was always to testify to the admirable department of the caked people in New Orleans, both soliders and others. After the slaves had gained their freedom under Buller, there was no lutoxication, no disorders, no complaint even, except by peaceful Premonstrance.

• Orleans, there was no court coartial of either offi-n or private, and all was quiet; and by way of com-et, be presented the disorderly conduct of white timens, and particularly of Billy Wilson's Zonaves,

who continually abused the colored men who had been to enterly and steady, and themselves became the post of the city. The colored officers had lately been personned into resigning, and they were of the first character, citizens of substance and family; the personned into resigning, and they were of the city character, citizens of substance and family; the control of the within one who had been personning them were blacklegs from New York. These colored men had not received one dollar of 191, and 3et it was to the colored regiments of New Oriens we owed the fact that that city was preserved the Hules. All the accessionists wanted was to see that modeler noder foot; for every colored man was at two and loyal man, loving the "stans and stripes," and loting fiberty, while the whites were most of the successionism.

then accretioniss.

Yen our are General Grove und enouseaged this universely the permit colored officers in report to left. There was abundant evidence that the colored women of New Gricans recognized have to recessly in these insults to black soldlers. We waited a man there, like General Burley, who could give its feet and a sacrt and maintain what was fight in this matter.

Myles But closed with an carnest appeal in sid of Myles But closed with an carnest appeal in sid detries the business of the Musachasetta Regiment. His said their chough military scinestion was of the greatest possible importance, since sil of them would sook be wanted as officers of new regiments.

7. Maria Chester, Esq., in a few remarks, eloqueity sluded to the bravery and devotion of color-cating sluded to the bravery and the color cating size of the cating to remain level to "the old disg."

The following letters were read from ge ble to attend:—

and that no other opper huntilest soldier.

Yours, cordisily, M. D. CONWAY. Mrs. Dutton executed a series of patriotic airs upo the piano, and sang with great acceptance the parod on "Red, White and Blue," written by Miss Cha

THE "TRIBE OF ASA" IN WASHINGTON.

Washingros, March 6, 1863.

Dear Mr. Garrison,—This branch of the most wonderfully gifted family of songaters, the Hutchinsona, have just concluded a series of concerts in this city, with great success. The "Tribe of Asa" consists of Asa and Lizzy, his wife, Abby, Freddy, and little Denret.

sists of Asa and Lizzy, his wife, Abby, Freddy, and little Dennett.

The musical gifts of the original "Hutchinson Family" are fully inherited, if not "revised and improved "in the young Hutchinsons. Their singing wins the hearts of all as if by magic. Old pro-slavery pattesns, for the time at least, forget their prejudices, under the influence of these songsters, and join in the general applause of the "Old John Brown Song," "Kingdom Coming," "The Slave's Appeal," and other anti-slavery pleces.

"Little Dennett," named by your friend, Mra. Lydia L. Dennett, of Portland, for her husband, the lamented Oliver Dennett, only six years of age, is

Lydia L. Dennett, of Portland, for her husband, the lamented Oliver Dennett, only six years of age, is truly a musical genius of great promise. He "brings down the house" whenever he appears. Freddy, who is, I think, about ten or twelve years of age, sings tenor with a master's skill and power. Abby, who is fourteen years of age, without doubt has the finest alto voice to be found in the country. For flexibility, compass, smoothness, and fullness of tone, it is pronounced unrivalled. She will yet attain to a world-wide celebrity, if she lives and continues in the calling upon which she has so successfully entered. Of Asa and Lizzy, I need not specially speak. They are well known everywhere; their reputations are estab-

well known cverywhere; their reputations are estab-lished, and their names are as household words throughout the land.

The "Tribe of Asa" are doing much to promote the great reforms of the day. Where truth from the inspired lips and in the silver tones of a Phillips would

never lost sight of it; hence the choir and the organ are never secondary among the instrumentalities employed by the Church in controlling mankind.

One interesting and significant fact I must not forget to mention. At the third concert given at Wilder's Hall, Gen. Burnside and the Hon. Cassius M. Clay were present. At the close of the concert, at the special request of Gen. Burnside, the "Old John Brown Song," was sung, and enthusiastically spplauded. The audience then gave three cluers for Gen. Burnside and Mr. Clay, and three cheers for the Hutchinsons.

The "Tribe of Asa," here as elsewhere true to their humane and gentle natures, though constanity receiving the flattering attention of the rich and great of the land, have not forgotten the poor and the despised. The sick soldier languishing in the hospint, and pining for aympathy and home, has been visited and cheered; the contraband fresh from the house of bondige, crushed, broken-hearted and poor, has been encouraged; and the calloused heart of the hoary, aristocratic, pro-slavery sinner has been touched and softened, by their songs of Home, Liberty and Homanity; and they will leave the city with the blessings of all classes upon their heads. May prosperity and pence attend them wherever they go! may they live long to witness the success of their songs, and the rising fame of the young Hutchinsons; and may their "tribe increase"!

A. J. GROVER.

NEGRO HATRED.

The very acme of meanness and depravity is revealed in the rampant hatred which rests apon the neared whom we injure we also hate." That the present
is the hour of signal judgment to our nation, for its
diabolical treatment of "Afric's injured race," no discerning mind can doubt. We may sak to be delivered from the bitter cup, but it must be drunk to its
very dregs. God, the just arbiter of all events to the second result of the second harred and second of those who are "gullty
of no crime, save having a skin not colored like our
own."

Beginning and ending in the Man
The temper of the Times is considered.

PARCEA IN RICHMOND, General
letter to John Van Buren, says.—
letter to

of no crime, save having a skin not colored like our own."

Take, as a fresh illustration, the latent prejudice against the colored race, the atrocious—nay, fleedish conduct of the late mob at Detroit. What brutality and hot haste to tex "ally the dogs of war" upon a "defenceless and innocent people"! As if the sin of one of their race sust be atoned only by an extermination of all who wear a sable skin! God pity us whem justice does her perfect swrk! This very crime but serves to identify the African with the Angle-Saxon: And yet a maddened prejudice hurls hot boits of mischlef sud death, as though the crime was ampartionable, because comultied by a negro!

When will this mania end! When shall we cease to be infided to the declaration, that "God hath made of see blood all nations of mee to dwell upon the face of the earth"! Perhaps our children may learn that sach a truth is of more moment than to settle the question of "Geology and Genesis," or to decide what solor distinguished the wood of Solomon's lemple, or whether here can be "a Church without a Blehop." What a wark opens up for the pulpit and the Sunday Schoel! How high, shows all else, the lessons yet to be taught to a world "tying in wickedness"!

Is it out the work of every good heart to excretise the foul spirit of segre-hatred? Shall we, dare we, hape for preace and prosperity, Ill we accord to our colored bruther the rights of a common humanity!

To G. B. Swan, colored, was elected Trustes of the town of Potedon. St. Lawrence county, New York, at the report election. We don't hear that any one is burt. "A man's a man, for a" that."

RETURN OF THANKS.

Yours, very truly, THOMAS RUSSELL,
LETTER FROM MONOURE D. CONWAY.

Mr. Ww. C. NELL:
Dram Sym—I much regret my inability to be preach; an eight, at the celebration of the honorable and noble hero of the old revolution.
I am absent only because a call to address a political meeting, to-night, in New Hampshire, seems to me mure imperative than any in Massachusetts and the material of the South, and the copperheads of the North.
I go to tell the Republicans of New Hampshire that we are fishing for want of an anuch bodiess in doing right, as Copperheads have in doing wrong.
My conviction is, that we shall begin to succeed in this war only when we openly and everywhere away that we are fighting for the isloiding of the delition of slave; and that no other object is worthy the blood of the humilets solder.

My Conviction is, that we shall begin to succeed in this war only when we openly and everywhere away that we are fighting for the isloiding of the control of the conviction of the state of the property of the State of t Camp of the 88d Mass. Vol.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

WABHINGTON, (D. C.) March 5, 1968.
GENTLEMEN—The Contraband Relief Association acknowledge the receipt of sixty five dollars and sixty cents, sent to you by their President, Mrs. Keckley, from the Union Progressive Association, for the relief of destitute contrabands in our midst.

MARY F. COOK, ANNIE E. WASHINGTON, Secretaries. Messrs. Wm. C. Nell, Mark R. D. Mortie, Edwin

. AN INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) March 6, 1863.

yet destroyed.

Men from whom every trace of identity with African blood has been removed are yet called negroes, and where slavery exists are still held as alaves by an inverted law of the South, making the condition of the mother the condition of the child. Ought not this condition to be removed for the honor of this Congress and the cause of humanity?

Respectfully, ONE IN THE CATEGORY.

LETTER FROM JOHN STUART MILL. The following letter was read and loudly cheered at the celebration of Washington's birthday, in London:—

Dear Sir,—Although I am prevented by preasing occupations from accepting your invitation to Join you in celebrating the glorious memory of Washington, and the great work of liberation in which he took so important a part, I am thankful for the opportunity afforded me of associating myself, If only by letter, with the principles and purposes which are identified with that fillstrious name.

important a part, I am afforded me of associating myself, if only with the principles and purposes which are identified with the principles and purposes which are identified with that illustrious name.

The prospects of the human race are so deeply interested in the success of the great experiment which is working itself out in the United States, that the lovers of freedom and progress in other countries feel whatever injuries, and still more whatever dishonors. America, as a personal calamity. Foremost among all things which injure and dishonor a country stands the personal slavery of human beings. Rather than consent to the further extension of this scourge, the American people have voluntarily incurred all their present ascrifices; and because what was originally a war against slavery has grown into a war for its extinction, my hopes for the future scales and greatness of the American Republic seers never so high as in this, to super, ficial appearance, the derivest hour in its history, it have the honor to be, dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

J. S. MILL."

WHITTIER, THE POET, TO JOHN BRIGHT. The fol

Whittier, the Post, to John Bright. The following letter, enclosing money for English sufferent, was written by the poet Whittier to Mr. Bright.—

John Bright, Esq., M. P.:—Dear Friend: I take pleasure in enclosing to thy care, for the benefit of the unemployed people of thy manufacturing districts, a bill of exchange on Tallamont, Brothers & Co., of London, for £31 14s 14 (2830 of our money), the sum contributed by the villages of Amesbury and Salisbury for that purpose. I also enclose the proceedings of the meeting which originated the subscription. With a grateful appreciation of thy generous efforts to promote good feeling between the people of England and the United States, and of thy elquent and truthful presentation of the great questions involved in our terrible arbitrament.

le arbitrament,
I am, very truly, thy friend,
John G. Whittien.

one of the prices.

Beef, one dollar per pound.

Pork, one dollar and a quarter.

Botter, three dollars per pound.

Becon, one dollar and afteen one.

Tos, none to be had except at fal.

Coffie, do.

Eggs, two dollars per dozen.

Calico, two dollars per dozen.

Ready-made coat, from eighty to are.

lars.

Soft wool hat, from twenty-five to thirty dollars.

My informant had us an ordinary pair of boots, for
which he paid sixty dollars.

These prices are in Confederate money. One dellar in gold brings three dollars and fifty cents in Confederate bills. One dollar in our Treasury notes brings
two dollars in Confederate bills.

two dollars in Confederate bills.

The Distracts At The South Reports of dealing them is the South Begin to accumulate, and the second many of refugees, now flocking in section to the institution of a single per 1 form in the homeone of the second section of the institution of seventy-nine refugees who have an arrival and children, some of the latter of sender up. Settle various as thousand of doors all over the Settle various as thousand of doors all over the Settle various the institution of the inst

Brownercase. The Washington She of Wellies as that the large number of received decisions of the state of the

Guthrie, a member of the St. Louis law firm composed in part of those former rabid Secessionists, James S, Greene and Judge A. Resee, and himself hitherto ben-der footed on the Union question, has just written a

ganized in the Department of the South:—
"I consider the enlistment of negroes as soldiers a complete success. I have had a good chance to judge, having taken great interest in watching their progress from the time of the first enlistment at Hilton Head. During the last week, I have visited their camp there or four times and witnessed their drill, and will state that as far as I am capable of judging of infantry textics, they display as great efficiency in drill us any of the white regiments on the uland. They are quick, active, and possess great power of endurance, are easily discipling, and well satisfied with their condition. I want to see 350,000 blacks in the field before the first of July. How can we get them? you may sak. By striken.

Ment to experiments—Hoseon I rateller.

OIL Sprayes, Canada West, March 16. At a serious riot on Saturday night between the whites and negroes, the whites organized a lorce and marched to the negro quarters, ordered them sway destroying their property, and burned their houses. The negroes fed to the woods. Three rioters have been captured, and several wounded.

GOVERNOE JOHNSON ON SLAVERY. In his recer speech at the great Union meeting at Indianapoli Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, declare-himself unqualifiedly for the policy of the governmen as a whole. He said --

"I am for the government and all measures neces-sary to maintain it. Is not this government, the em-bodiment of the principles of human liberty, worth more than the institution of slavery? It is but as the dust in the balance."

A FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE TIMES. Father Tsylor, the Boston prescher for sailors, is said to lave offered the following prayer for the President:

"O Lord, guide our dear President, the friend of God, like old Abraham. Save him from those wrigging, intriguing, politic, piercing, simy, bony keelworms. Don't let them go through the sheathing of his integrity."

The New Harrenne Election. Returns have been received from all but 18 towns, showing that the Democratic candidate for Governor will lack about 700 of being elected. Daniel Marcy, Democrat, may be elected in the first congressional district by a small majority. Edward H. Rollins, Republican, is elected in the second district by about 300 majority. James W. Patterson, Republican, is elected in the third district by about 500 majority. The Council will stand, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats; the Senate 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives will be from 45 to 50.

The French have many negro soldlers at Veri Criss, brought from their West Initia hishads. They are not such asses as to reject the services of brave men because their skins are dark.

to arm the negroise. Oh! no! We must not be so in discret.

THE COLORED HECHERSY AT READVILLE. The COLORED HECHERSY AT READVILLE. The colored Regiment at Beadville now numbers nearly three hundred mee, and recruits are coming in at the rate of about ten per day. Thus fare only ten line of ficers have been appointed to this regiment, and their relative rank has not been decided upon. All these officers have been appointed to this regiment, and their relative rank has not been decided upon. All these officers have not have been as elected from regiments in the field, which of itself is a proof that Gov. Andrew intends to secure for the regiment as efficient leadership and as perfect drill as positive to the control of the influence of of the influ

sible.

The officers thus far nominated are Col. Shaw, who was a captain in the Mass. 24; Lieut Col. M. P. Hallowell, captain in the Mass. 24; Lieut Col. M. P. Hallowell, captain in the Mass. 24; Lieut Col. M. P. Hallowell, captain in the Mass. 24; Lieut Col. M. P. Hallowell, captain in the Mass. 24; Lieut Col. M. P. Hallowell, captain in the Mass. 24; Lieut Colmell, who was last Lieutenant in the 20th; and nime other enforces Capt. Hallowell, involver of the Lieut. Colmell, will was last Lieutenant in the 20th; and nime other enforces Capt. Hallowell is the acting commander of the hast tailon, and has some six line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers were been at line was a contracting frequency of a sould said rest as well as a most exacting rebuse of tailon, and has some six line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers were been at line of the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line of the other four line officers with him at the past, while the other four line of the

our able address. The country atom. Current (N. H.) Nothers Adored. Weatharding the high country and the Sent-weeth (N. H.) Nothers Adored. I Overshotens. The Sent-weeth Aryland of the Country of the Sent-weeth (N. H.) The country as full report of I hillips a married safety of the sent of the using the Restorative, and will prevent the terming gray:

Typicat of Phillipses on Registration of the state of the state

John Van Buren is abused by the copperheads Cause—He says that nothing but war will answer with the South, and he is for giving the South enough oit, and to spare. In his late New York speech, Mr Van Buren pointed out that the power conferred or President Lincols are no greater than those which were conferred of President Van Buren at the time o the Maine boundary troubles, in 1839.

Fast Day. Governor Andrew, with the advice of Council, has appointed Thursday, April 2, as the day of annual fasting and prayer.

Jeff. Davis has proclaimed another East, in be observed on the 27th of March. Every way, Jeff. is

A FIRED: A woman named Sault murdered, on the lat ult., in Scranton, Pa., ber three step-children, and endeavored to burn their bodies, but was discov-ered and apprehended.

53 General McClellan has been before the War committee, which could make nothing of him. He takes as much time in answering questions as he, tack in moving armies. MR. ALCOTTS CONVERSATIONS.—Mr. A. BROW

SON ALCOTT will speak on the "TRANSCENDENTAL Of AND DIAL," at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, a ner of Bromfield and Province Streets, on Monday, aven March 234, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. Ticket be had at the door.

EF CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mer-santile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4. Rev. L. A. Sawtza, Translator of the Scriptures, will presen next Sabatha, at half past 10 o'dotos, 'A. M., on Danza, and contemporary history; interpretation of the book com-

Topies of the photographic picture, by ALLES, of the Music Hall stage, in Boston, as arranged for the 29th Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, may be obtained by application to Rossar F. Walleyr, 221 Washington Street, Boston. Price, one dollar.

EF MARY WAYERS (formerly a slave) is well recommended as being capable, injettigent and deserving. She desires employment in wealths and ironing, house-cleaning, &c., and does other housework satisfactorily. Any who will give her work will be conferring a kindness, as she is very destinate, being left with four small children. She resides at 29 Anderson Street, formerly West Centre, Bosnetics at 29 Anderson Street, formerly West Centre, Bosnetics

95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warr cular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

WEIS & ZOEBISCH.

European and Fancy Furs, 308 Washington Street, 308
POSITE BOSTON THEATER, BOSTON

IMPROVEMENT IN

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MADAME CARTEAUX BARNISTER

MADAMS CARTEAUX BANNISTES

WOULD laform the public that she has removed from
320 Washington Street, to
RO 31 WISTER BTREET.

There she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

There she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

There she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

The same to come in rules assessed to the many years made the habit her modey, and is more there are notes to exact her the provincing a new growth of hair.

He from the Topic and herby deet of lary can also, being She Champon within a fast which does grow in the appropriate to the same she will be a seen to be a seen to

THE TRUE OHUBOH. I asked a holy man one day,
"Where is the one true church, I pray?" "Go round the world," said he, "and search No man bath found the one true shurch." i, Surmaring he had told me wrong, column we the entering throng. He account, "If a church be true, It hath not many, but a few." of the fout the people pressed,

"A ones !" he cried, "writ on the brow To water !- is it Christ's !-look thou! "Each forehead, frowning, sheds # off : Christ's cross abides through scows and s Then, looking through the open doon, We may men kneeling on the floor; Paint candles, by the daylight dimmed,— Like wicks the foolish virgins trimmed; Fair statues of the mints, as white As now their robes are, in God's light; Bun-indders, dropped ashent, all gold,— Like stairs the angels trod of old. Around, above, from nave to roof, He gazed, and said, in sad reproof,— "Alm! who is it understands God's temple is not made with hands?" —We walked along a shaded way, Beneath the apple-blooms of May, And came upon a church whose dome Bore still the cross, but not for Rouse We brashed a cobweb from a pane, And gazed within the secred face.

"Do prayers," he saked, "the more avail, If murmured nigh an alter-rail? "Does water sprinkled from a bowl Wash any sin from any soul? "Do tongues that taste the bread and wine Speak truer after, by that sign ? "The very priest, in gown, and bands, Hath lying lips and guilty hands!" "He speaks no error," answered I;
"He says the living all shall die, "The dead all rise; and both are true; Both wholesome dectrines,—old, not new." My friend returned, "He aims a blow To strike the sins of long ago. "Yet shields, the while, with studied phrase. The evil present in these days.

"Doth God in heaven impute ne crime To prophets who belie their time?" -We turned away among the tombe : The bees were in the clover-blooms ; The crickets leaped to let us pass ; And God's sweet breath was on the grass We spelled the legends on the stones: The graves were fall of martyrs' bones Of bodies which the rack once brake In witness for the dear Lord's sake -

Of ashes gathered from the pyres Of saints where souls fied up through fires I heard him murmur, as we passed, "Thus won they all the crown at last; "Which now men less, through looking back To find it at the stake and rack :

"The rack and stake have gathered grime : -Just then, smid some elive-sprays, Two orioles perched, and piped their lays, Until the gold beneath their throats Shook melten in their mellow notes. Then, pealing from the church, a pealm Rolled forth upon the outer culm.

"Both choirs," said I, "are in according to the Lord." Said he, "The tree-top song, I few, Fied first and straightest to God's ear.

"If men bind other men in chains, Then chant, doth God accept the strains "Do loud-lipped hymne His ear allure?— God hates the church that harms the poo —Then rose a meeting-house in view, Of bleached and weather-beaten huo,

Where, plain of garb and pure of heart, Men kept the church and world apart, And sat in waiting for the light That dawns upon the inner sight; Nor did they vex the elient air With any sound of hymn or prayer; But on their lips God's hand was pressed. And each man kissed it, and was blessed. I saked, "Is this the true church, then?"
"Nay," answered he, "a seet of men : "And seets that look their doors in pride. "The gates of heaven, the Scriptures say, Stand open wide by night and day:

"Whose shall enter bath no need. To walk by either church or creed : "The false church leadeth men astray The true church showeth men the way -Whereat I still more eager grow To shun the false and find the true ;

And, naming all the creeds, I sought What truth, or lie, or both, they tau Thus,—"Augustine—had he a fault?" My friend looked up to you blue vault, And cried, "Behold I can one man's eyes Bound all the vision of the skies?"

"And Augustine, on bended knoe, Saw just the hitle he could see; "Bo Lother sought with eyes and hea Yet saught the glory but in part; "So Calvin opened wide his seel," Tat could not comprehend the whole

—Then grow within me's dusire That kindled like a flame of fire.

When, by the light that filled the place, I know it was the Lord's own flow?

Through all my blood a rapture stells. That filled my body and my soul.

I was a showr and affaid;
I bewed not in the dust and prayed;
of O Garlet the Lord? and Thou my march,
And lead my to the one two chand;
Then gable He, not on man may speak;
or The one live thurch then shall not mak;

BALLY WINDS BERRY MARKE

"Bahold, it is enough," He said,
"To find the one true Obriet, its Head !" naic Monthly, Thronous Tierry,

The Diberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY.

file in heroic effort for the satistics or others—o, how blessed! in heroic self-defence—O, how nobles!
But to exist thus l' inrhing through the byways of being—hiding, like a felon, it a stranger-footstep or shadow falls on the pathway—ne more—of this, no more I I will go forth, and confront him before the world in the broad giare of noon." (Her hand grasse, vehemently, the door-knob, then is withdrawn in the confront him before the world in the broad giare of noon." (Her hand grasse, vehemently, the door-knob, then is withdrawn by a sudden impulse. "No, no! This must not be voice? Speak on, O, thou who hast suffered, but who seest now—speak on, I hear—I hear!" (She throws herself, prostrate, by the bedaide, and buries her face in the coverlet for some time; then, rising, slowly, with a pale, sad, disappointed expression of face, resumes her walking and her words.) "She speak not to me—I am alone—no voice—no answer. A mission? Ah, yes, I feel it! I will go forth—I will stand before upreaching intellectual powers—all these are mine, as well; yet a destiny, from the very thought of which you would shield them with your lives, you have, in the free exercise of your civil powers as freemen, entailed inextrically on me! I will appeal to mother, on behalf of that divine office of materialy so debased, so profaned, throughout a so-called Cherry try; the soul that, in the lowliness of the present has not dared own to its most hidden self the blessed has not dared own to its most hidden self the blessed oneness it has felt, shall find the precious companionship in one aim, one motive, one work for the world; and the all-harmonizing Eternities shall accept and perfect the union. Ah, my mother, thy seeing need not make thee sad—look on from thy rest and rejoice in the labors of thy child! My Father, I thank thee! thou hast answered, not in thy thunders, but in counsal and guidance to the sau!"

exclaimed, at last, with clenched hands, "how long shall this devillsh system press its iron heel on the polylating heart of humanity! Who are its victims in every private and personal, as well as public relation! Ah, damned adulterer, whose vile hand I this morning grasped, add this crushing argument, with all its burden of wo, to what I gave you so calmly, then! Ah, had I known you then!" His teen gashed, and his dark eyes shot fiame. "Parden modes" madem" he said, at length, more calmly, sp-proaching his forgotten companion, "if I forget my-self in your presence—and, say, shall I not see our friend this evening?"

dear proaching his forgotten conproaching his forgotten conself in your presence—and, say, shall I not see
friend this evening?"

"I should be glad if you might see her, and adyour urgency to mine for her departure. May I true
you to do this!" asked the motherly lady in a voic
of tender inquiry. "Pardon my momentary doub
I know I may; for the safety of both depends up-

It was at this point that the increasing violence of the thunder-shower brought the girls below, at the call of Aust Mary. In a few moments, the sounds of wheels and hoofs rapidly approaching announced the return of Aunt Hattle. The rest we know. The elevation of Clara's sinte of mind gave way to sadness when she met the devoted young friend whose heart she had read, and to whom she owed a weigh of obligation she felt pathing could some wear.

"I have been listening this evening to the plans of your excellent friend for removing you from the danger which seems to threaten you here," asid Edgar, with an effort at composure, "and I have promised her that I will second her arguments with my own, if need be. We feel, also I that not even the

own, if need be. We feel, alsa! that not even the watchful care of your friends is any longer a sufficient protection here." He paused, unable to go on.
"Mr. Horton, words are vain to express my gratitude to my friends; deads will never quench it. Does he suspect my being in this place?"
"I think not, now. He knows you are alive—believes you are in Massachusetts, and that the Rev. Mr. Berkeley is seeking you, also, in Boston and the large manufacturing towns. I put him on this track this morning, by a kind of instinct, before I had learned what I now know. It was chance, merely—a niceasure tour through the Connecticut valley—that this morning, by a kind of instinct, before I had learned what I now know. It was chance, merely—a pleasure tour through the Connecticut valley—that brought him to this place. But the flendish hunt is up, my dear friend, and Massachusetts must no longer be blest with your presence."

Clara's emotion, at the mention of Mr. Berkeley in pursuit of her, was not unnoticed by her companion; but whatever feeling or speculation it gave rise to was soon merged in another, as she replied, firmly—

"Mr. Horton, my plans are matured—i shall no leave Massachusetts."

"What mean you, dear Clara! Do you not yet re-

"Yes, I wile explain," she answered, with a voice cust and manner solemnly calm. "You deserve all the exect confidence it is in my power to give, most valued friend, and your counsel will help open the way for est Ol of valor the commencement of my labors. You are the first in terral the commencement of my plans, and shall reconcile the dear, occurring the commend theirs to me." She paused, and looked satisfy to the property of the property o

labor at the mill, for her holy object.

Edgar listened to the details as given at length by Annt Mary, then rose and walked the room without reply.

"What do you think of this arrangement, Mr. Horton!"

"It seems the best possible for her safety, at present, What does Clars say to it!"

"I could not get her consect when I first proposed it, this afternoon, but am inclined to think she favors it more, now, although I have not spoken to be about it since; preferring to submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed it more, now, although I have not spoken to be about it since; preferring to submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed it more, now, although I have not spoken to be about it since; preferring to submit it first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed it more, now, although I have not spoken to be about it since; preferring to submit it first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed it is not spoken to be about the submit it first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed it is more, now, although I have not spoken to be about the submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed the submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed the submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed the submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed the submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed the proposed the submit is first to you. You can see the consect when I first proposed the proposed to be about the proposed to be a submit is first to you.

ing that we shall get the remainder if we persevere; and then,

"O, that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,"
will it not. The nation will begin to live, and foul homanes will exceed from all hearts, and full on

WHY DON'T WE CONQUER?

where you shall receive as you desire."

Clars come as the spoke, parted back the claustriag truth from the fair, ample from, yeared, with the test, are cander of her apotless soul, tain the said, dark yes, pressed the prure lips to the pailtd forebead, and hastered from the room.

The next morning, she was testing is the unrest of kiver, and the uncertainty of delirium. The existements of the last few days had been too much for helicite frame.

LETTER FROM (HARLES STEARS.

CRYPALI CITY, (C. T.) Jan. 21, 1885.

DAR FRIEDRO—On looking over a late number of the Libeway, (which my cannerous wycations prevent me from readings at the more play and the surport of the paper, side deducting the amount of the Libeway, (which my cannerous wycations prevent me from readings as thoroughly as I would like, I perceive from various letters, that the paper is fine, a continuous of the paper, side deducting the amount of the Libeway, (which my cannerous wycations prevent me from readings at the paper is fine, a continuous of the paper, side deducting the amount due on my subscription.

I see it hinted in the Libeway that one contrary, their work for but just begun. There milliones draws all the same of the paper, sides deducting the amount of the paper, sides of the sides of the paper is the paper is but just begun. There milliones draws are sides of the paper is but just begun. There milliones draws are paper in the condition of the paper is but just begun. The milliones of the paper is but just begun. The million of prevention of the paper is but just begun to the paper is but just begun

Three times during the past year, bands of white ruffians have found or made pretents for a general assult upon the colored people of Northern cities—once in New York, once in Chicinnati, and last week in Detroit. In each and every case, the law had promptly removed the alleged causes of offence; but the old-time and vengeful hostility of the more ignorant and degraded whites, inflamed by guilty partisan appeals, have broken out into outrages against men and woman as innorent of offence as if no crime had been committed.

The mob in Detroit was the worst of the three. The offending segro was promptly arrested, and would in due time have been tried and punished for his crimes. But this was not caught for the richers.

COPPERHEAD RIOT IN INDIANA

ident of the Chicago Journal gives the

Captain William Copp, of Laporte, had been noticed to deliver a lecture for the Sanitary Commission. He gave notice a week or ten days previous. The copperheads of that place (two-thirds of the inhabitants being of that stripe) sent word to his habitants being of that stripe) sent word to his habitants being of that stripe) sent word to his habitants being of that stripe) sent word to his habitants being of that stripe) sent word to his habitants being of that stripe) sent word to have that be must not come to speak; if he did, they would hang bim. He came according to appoint men, and opened his lecture by taking on his his ble and two revolvers, laying his two revolvers down with the mixules toward hishned, and the Bible is the mixules toward hismelf, and the Bible is the mixules toward hismelf, and the Bible is the mixules toward hismelf, and that it was going to speak for the Union and Sanitary Commission, and that the revolvers would not burt an one who did not molest him. With his tongs he would use Union men as they should be used, and rebels as they should be used. So the copperhead commenced by awinging their pistols and sanping cape, hissing, knocking the stove pipe apart, and one hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, when the Union men per him cut of doors for his trouble.

All this time others were hooting and bowling outside, and making all kinds of therats. Prevenly about rightly men came from Laporte, among then U. S. Marshal Weire, Soon another of them have also and making all kinds of therats. Prevenly about rightly men came from Laporte, among the U. S. Marshal Weire got us said old them they must stop that, and authorized as man to shoot down any other who hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and he would bear them out in it. This quickly the string has been been admitted to the bard of the brain has deep tree, breaking their vascous and harnesses, the mob commenced again on the people who came in from the country. While they werk getting up their tena, which the traitors had set free, breaking their vascous and ha am Copp, of Laporte, had been in a lecture for the Sanitary Commis-

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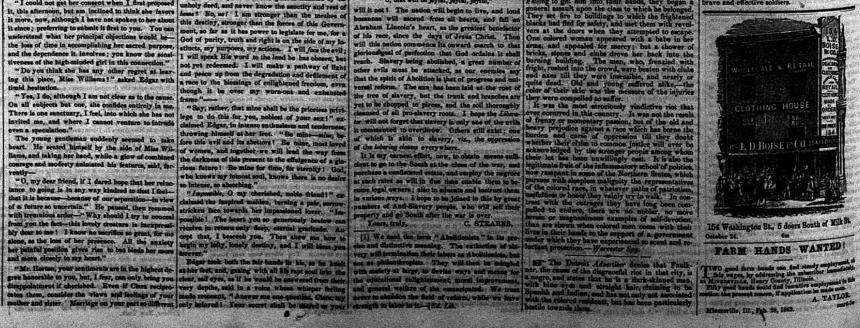
INDOMITABLE LOVE OF LIBERTY.

From Lake Providence—Negroes Flocking to the Army—Their Horrible Sufferings in the Swamps— A Black Hero.

A correspondente—Negroes Flocking to the Stramp—A Black Hero.

A correspondent of the New York Times relate the following facts:—

Every five minutes we met little groups of adjres, who had excaped from their masters on the tabside of "Bayou Macon." We stopped to talk is many of these groups. They awally comprised so or two families—men, women and children—who had escaped together. Many of them told as drightful hardships that they had endured in the endeavors to excape. Two families told us that they had ended across the awamp, six miles in with, which lies on this side of "Bayou Macon," and dening the two days and one night which they had passed in the swamp, they had the greater portice of the time been up to their waits is mud and vare, and during that time had had nothing to eat. The were carrying their children mounted on their abaders and in this position had carried them though the whole of those fearful two days and night. It hack faces of the little creatures locked ash yai haggard from long fasting and sleeplessness, as more than one of them looked as though death is seal upon its pinched little feature. It under all this suffering, the adults were cheaf. They were clad in rags, were half starved, had ben half drowned in mud and water, and were using from the futigue of carrying their children on the shoulders, and yet their faces were refiniant will girthey had voluntarily braved the danger of beg detected and shot, willingly encountered the home of the swamp for the one great boon of freeds. They had gained it, and were shappy. It seemed the weather than one and had been shappy. It seemed the patient, trustful and joyful faces without compass. Group after group we met, wenting heir way to the army at Lake Providence, until it our ride of two miles I estimated that we had met over two husdrid. "Mr. Horton, my plains are materied—I shall not whose handes they may fail. How mees and extend the state of the state of



we might we might we might would be dead to the Bo of the Bo of the Bo of the Bo of American and the dead to the the Bo of American and the Bo of American and the Bo of American and the first and the dead to the the Bo of American and the Bo of American and the the the Bo of This indigent and the the Bo of This indigent and the the Bo of This indigent and the the thinks and t